

NAG Library Function Document

nag_dsytrs (f07mec)

1 Purpose

nag_dsytrs (f07mec) solves a real symmetric indefinite system of linear equations with multiple right-hand sides,

$$AX = B,$$

where A has been factorized by nag_dsytrf (f07mdc).

2 Specification

```
#include <nag.h>
#include <nagf07.h>

void nag_dsytrs (Nag_OrderType order, Nag_UploType uplo, Integer n,
                Integer nrhs, const double a[], Integer pda, const Integer ipiv[],
                double b[], Integer pdb, NagError *fail)
```

3 Description

nag_dsytrs (f07mec) is used to solve a real symmetric indefinite system of linear equations $AX = B$, this function must be preceded by a call to nag_dsytrf (f07mdc) which computes the Bunch–Kaufman factorization of A .

If **uplo** = Nag_Upper, $A = PUDU^T P^T$, where P is a permutation matrix, U is an upper triangular matrix and D is a symmetric block diagonal matrix with 1 by 1 and 2 by 2 blocks; the solution X is computed by solving $PUDY = B$ and then $U^T P^T X = Y$.

If **uplo** = Nag_Lower, $A = PLDL^T P^T$, where L is a lower triangular matrix; the solution X is computed by solving $PLDY = B$ and then $L^T P^T X = Y$.

4 References

Golub G H and Van Loan C F (1996) *Matrix Computations* (3rd Edition) Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore

5 Arguments

1: **order** – Nag_OrderType *Input*

On entry: the **order** argument specifies the two-dimensional storage scheme being used, i.e., row-major ordering or column-major ordering. C language defined storage is specified by **order** = Nag_RowMajor. See Section 2.3.1.3 in How to Use the NAG Library and its Documentation for a more detailed explanation of the use of this argument.

Constraint: **order** = Nag_RowMajor or Nag_ColMajor.

2: **uplo** – Nag_UploType *Input*

On entry: specifies how A has been factorized.

uplo = Nag_Upper
 $A = PUDU^T P^T$, where U is upper triangular.

- uplo** = Nag_Lower
 $A = PLDL^T P^T$, where L is lower triangular.
Constraint: **uplo** = Nag_Upper or Nag_Lower.
- 3: **n** – Integer *Input*
On entry: n , the order of the matrix A .
Constraint: $n \geq 0$.
- 4: **nrhs** – Integer *Input*
On entry: r , the number of right-hand sides.
Constraint: **nrhs** ≥ 0 .
- 5: **a**[*dim*] – const double *Input*
Note: the dimension, *dim*, of the array **a** must be at least $\max(1, \mathbf{pda} \times \mathbf{n})$.
On entry: details of the factorization of A , as returned by nag_dsytrf (f07mdc).
- 6: **pda** – Integer *Input*
On entry: the stride separating row or column elements (depending on the value of **order**) of the matrix in the array **a**.
Constraint: **pda** $\geq \max(1, \mathbf{n})$.
- 7: **ipiv**[*dim*] – const Integer *Input*
Note: the dimension, *dim*, of the array **ipiv** must be at least $\max(1, \mathbf{n})$.
On entry: details of the interchanges and the block structure of D , as returned by nag_dsytrf (f07mdc).
- 8: **b**[*dim*] – double *Input/Output*
Note: the dimension, *dim*, of the array **b** must be at least
 $\max(1, \mathbf{pdb} \times \mathbf{nrhs})$ when **order** = Nag_ColMajor;
 $\max(1, \mathbf{n} \times \mathbf{pdb})$ when **order** = Nag_RowMajor.
The (i, j)th element of the matrix B is stored in
 $\mathbf{b}[(j-1) \times \mathbf{pdb} + i - 1]$ when **order** = Nag_ColMajor;
 $\mathbf{b}[(i-1) \times \mathbf{pdb} + j - 1]$ when **order** = Nag_RowMajor.
On entry: the n by r right-hand side matrix B .
On exit: the n by r solution matrix X .
- 9: **pdb** – Integer *Input*
On entry: the stride separating row or column elements (depending on the value of **order**) in the array **b**.
Constraints:
if **order** = Nag_ColMajor, **pdb** $\geq \max(1, \mathbf{n})$;
if **order** = Nag_RowMajor, **pdb** $\geq \max(1, \mathbf{nrhs})$.
- 10: **fail** – NagError * *Input/Output*
The NAG error argument (see Section 2.7 in How to Use the NAG Library and its Documentation).

6 Error Indicators and Warnings

NE_ALLOC_FAIL

Dynamic memory allocation failed.

See Section 3.2.1.2 in How to Use the NAG Library and its Documentation for further information.

NE_BAD_PARAM

On entry, argument $\langle value \rangle$ had an illegal value.

NE_INT

On entry, $\mathbf{n} = \langle value \rangle$.

Constraint: $\mathbf{n} \geq 0$.

On entry, $\mathbf{nrhs} = \langle value \rangle$.

Constraint: $\mathbf{nrhs} \geq 0$.

On entry, $\mathbf{pda} = \langle value \rangle$.

Constraint: $\mathbf{pda} > 0$.

On entry, $\mathbf{pdb} = \langle value \rangle$.

Constraint: $\mathbf{pdb} > 0$.

NE_INT_2

On entry, $\mathbf{pda} = \langle value \rangle$ and $\mathbf{n} = \langle value \rangle$.

Constraint: $\mathbf{pda} \geq \max(1, \mathbf{n})$.

On entry, $\mathbf{pdb} = \langle value \rangle$ and $\mathbf{n} = \langle value \rangle$.

Constraint: $\mathbf{pdb} \geq \max(1, \mathbf{n})$.

On entry, $\mathbf{pdb} = \langle value \rangle$ and $\mathbf{nrhs} = \langle value \rangle$.

Constraint: $\mathbf{pdb} \geq \max(1, \mathbf{nrhs})$.

NE_INTERNAL_ERROR

An internal error has occurred in this function. Check the function call and any array sizes. If the call is correct then please contact NAG for assistance.

An unexpected error has been triggered by this function. Please contact NAG.

See Section 3.6.6 in How to Use the NAG Library and its Documentation for further information.

NE_NO_LICENCE

Your licence key may have expired or may not have been installed correctly.

See Section 3.6.5 in How to Use the NAG Library and its Documentation for further information.

7 Accuracy

For each right-hand side vector b , the computed solution x is the exact solution of a perturbed system of equations $(A + E)x = b$, where

if $\mathbf{uplo} = \text{Nag_Upper}$, $|E| \leq c(n)\epsilon P|U||D||U^T|P^T$;

if $\mathbf{uplo} = \text{Nag_Lower}$, $|E| \leq c(n)\epsilon P|L||D||L^T|P^T$,

$c(n)$ is a modest linear function of n , and ϵ is the *machine precision*.

If \hat{x} is the true solution, then the computed solution x satisfies a forward error bound of the form

$$\frac{\|x - \hat{x}\|_{\infty}}{\|x\|_{\infty}} \leq c(n) \text{cond}(A, x)\epsilon$$

where $\text{cond}(A, x) = \| |A^{-1}| |A| |x| \|_{\infty} / \|x\|_{\infty} \leq \text{cond}(A) = \| |A^{-1}| |A| \|_{\infty} \leq \kappa_{\infty}(A)$.

Note that $\text{cond}(A, x)$ can be much smaller than $\text{cond}(A)$.

Forward and backward error bounds can be computed by calling `nag_dsyrf`s (f07mhc), and an estimate for $\kappa_{\infty}(A)$ ($= \kappa_1(A)$) can be obtained by calling `nag_dsycon` (f07mgc).

8 Parallelism and Performance

`nag_dsytrs` (f07mec) makes calls to BLAS and/or LAPACK routines, which may be threaded within the vendor library used by this implementation. Consult the documentation for the vendor library for further information.

Please consult the x06 Chapter Introduction for information on how to control and interrogate the OpenMP environment used within this function. Please also consult the Users' Note for your implementation for any additional implementation-specific information.

9 Further Comments

The total number of floating-point operations is approximately $2n^2r$.

This function may be followed by a call to `nag_dsyrf`s (f07mhc) to refine the solution and return an error estimate.

The complex analogues of this function are `nag_zhetrs` (f07mhc) for Hermitian matrices and `nag_zsytrs` (f07nsc) for symmetric matrices.

10 Example

This example solves the system of equations $AX = B$, where

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2.07 & 3.87 & 4.20 & -1.15 \\ 3.87 & -0.21 & 1.87 & 0.63 \\ 4.20 & 1.87 & 1.15 & 2.06 \\ -1.15 & 0.63 & 2.06 & -1.81 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} -9.50 & 27.85 \\ -8.38 & 9.90 \\ -6.07 & 19.25 \\ -0.96 & 3.93 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Here A is symmetric indefinite and must first be factorized by `nag_dsytrf` (f07mdc).

10.1 Program Text

```

/* nag_dsytrs (f07mec) Example Program.
 *
 * NAGPRODCODE Version.
 *
 * Copyright 2016 Numerical Algorithms Group.
 *
 * Mark 26, 2016.
 */

#include <stdio.h>
#include <nag.h>
#include <nag_stdlib.h>
#include <nagf07.h>
#include <nagx04.h>

int main(void)
{
    /* Scalars */
    Integer i, j, n, nrhs, pda, pdb;
    Integer exit_status = 0;

```

```

NagError fail;
Nag_UploType uplo;
Nag_OrderType order;
/* Arrays */
char nag_enum_arg[40];
Integer *ipiv = 0;
double *a = 0, *b = 0;

#ifdef NAG_LOAD_FP
/* The following line is needed to force the Microsoft linker
to load floating point support */
float force_loading_of_ms_float_support = 0;
#endif /* NAG_LOAD_FP */

#ifdef NAG_COLUMN_MAJOR
#define A(I, J) a[(J-1)*pda + I - 1]
#define B(I, J) b[(J-1)*pdb + I - 1]
order = Nag_ColMajor;
#else
#define A(I, J) a[(I-1)*pda + J - 1]
#define B(I, J) b[(I-1)*pdb + J - 1]
order = Nag_RowMajor;
#endif

INIT_FAIL(fail);

printf("nag_dsytrs (f07mec) Example Program Results\n\n");
/* Skip heading in data file */
#ifdef _WIN32
scanf_s("%*[\n] ");
#else
scanf("%*[\n] ");
#endif
#ifdef _WIN32
scanf_s("%" NAG_IFMT "%" NAG_IFMT "%*[\n] ", &n, &nrhs);
#else
scanf("%" NAG_IFMT "%" NAG_IFMT "%*[\n] ", &n, &nrhs);
#endif
#ifdef NAG_COLUMN_MAJOR
pda = n;
pdb = n;
#else
pda = n;
pdb = nrhs;
#endif
/* Allocate memory */
if (!(ipiv = NAG_ALLOC(n, Integer)) ||
    !(a = NAG_ALLOC(n * n, double)) || !(b = NAG_ALLOC(n * nrhs, double)))
{
printf("Allocation failure\n");
exit_status = -1;
goto END;
}

/* Read A and B from data file */
#ifdef _WIN32
scanf_s(" %39s%*[\n] ", nag_enum_arg, (unsigned)_countof(nag_enum_arg));
#else
scanf(" %39s%*[\n] ", nag_enum_arg);
#endif
/* nag_enum_name_to_value (x04nac).
* Converts NAG enum member name to value
*/
uplo = (Nag_UploType) nag_enum_name_to_value(nag_enum_arg);

if (uplo == Nag_Upper) {
for (i = 1; i <= n; ++i) {
for (j = i; j <= n; ++j)
#ifdef _WIN32
scanf_s("%lf", &A(i, j));
#else

```

```

        scanf("%lf", &A(i, j));
#endif
    }
#ifdef _WIN32
    scanf_s("%*[\n] ");
#else
    scanf("%*[\n] ");
#endif
    }
    else {
        for (i = 1; i <= n; ++i) {
            for (j = 1; j <= i; ++j)
#ifdef _WIN32
                scanf_s("%lf", &A(i, j));
#else
                scanf("%lf", &A(i, j));
#endif
        }
#ifdef _WIN32
        scanf_s("%*[\n] ");
#else
        scanf("%*[\n] ");
#endif
    }

    for (i = 1; i <= n; ++i) {
        for (j = 1; j <= nrhs; ++j)
#ifdef _WIN32
            scanf_s("%lf", &B(i, j));
#else
            scanf("%lf", &B(i, j));
#endif
    }
#ifdef _WIN32
    scanf_s("%*[\n] ");
#else
    scanf("%*[\n] ");
#endif

    /* Factorize A */
    /* nag_dsytrf (f07mdc).
     * Bunch-Kaufman factorization of real symmetric indefinite
     * matrix
     */
    nag_dsytrf(order, uplo, n, a, pda, ipiv, &fail);
    if (fail.code != NE_NOERROR) {
        printf("Error from nag_dsytrf (f07mdc).\n%s\n", fail.message);
        exit_status = 1;
        goto END;
    }
    /* Compute solution */
    /* nag_dsytrs (f07mec).
     * Solution of real symmetric indefinite system of linear
     * equations, multiple right-hand sides, matrix already
     * factorized by nag_dsytrf (f07mdc)
     */
    nag_dsytrs(order, uplo, n, nrhs, a, pda, ipiv, b, pdb, &fail);
    if (fail.code != NE_NOERROR) {
        printf("Error from nag_dsytrs (f07mec).\n%s\n", fail.message);
        exit_status = 1;
        goto END;
    }
    /* Print solution */
    /* nag_gen_real_mat_print (x04cac).
     * Print real general matrix (easy-to-use)
     */
    fflush(stdout);
    nag_gen_real_mat_print(order, Nag_GeneralMatrix, Nag_NonUnitDiag, n, nrhs,
        b, pdb, "Solution(s)", 0, &fail);
    if (fail.code != NE_NOERROR) {
        printf("Error from nag_gen_real_mat_print (x04cac).\n%s\n", fail.message);
    }

```

```

        exit_status = 1;
        goto END;
    }
END:
    NAG_FREE(ipiv);
    NAG_FREE(a);
    NAG_FREE(b);
    return exit_status;
}

```

10.2 Program Data

```

nag_dsytrs (f07mec) Example Program Data
  4  2          :Values of n and nrhs
  Nag_Lower    :Value of uplo
  2.07
  3.87 -0.21
  4.20  1.87  1.15
 -1.15  0.63  2.06 -1.81  :End of matrix A
 -9.50 27.85
 -8.38  9.90
 -6.07 19.25
 -0.96  3.93          :End of matrix B

```

10.3 Program Results

```

nag_dsytrs (f07mec) Example Program Results

```

```

Solution(s)
           1           2
  1    -4.0000    1.0000
  2    -1.0000    4.0000
  3     2.0000    3.0000
  4     5.0000    2.0000

```
